Shipping.

For engagements of Freight, apply to PATTERSON & STOCK,

150 BALES TO COMPLETE CARGO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE FAST SAILING AMERICAN
Ship OWEGO, R. I. Poer Master, having a
large portion of her cargo engaged, is now
leading at Atlantic Wharf.
For further freight engagements, apply to
December 7 mwf Napior's Range.

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW
STEAMER CAMILLA is expected
to arrive on 9th nustant, and being
of small capacity will meet with

AND OTHER NORTHWESIERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
S. Tew Steamship FALCON, Jesse
D. Honsey, Commander, will sail
for Baltimore on Fridey, the 11th
December, at Four o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1,
Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freight to all points in connection
premptly and at low rater.

Through Bills Lading given on Cotton to Boston.
Insurance on Cotton, Alce, Domesius and General
Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, % per
cent. to or from Baltimore or Philadelphia.

The steamship CARROLL will follow on regularday.

ay.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Umon Wharve NEW YORK AND CHARLESTUS STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEIL

STEAMSHIP MA. HATTAN, WoodHULL Commander, will leave adger's
Whart on Saturday, the 12th December, at half-past 7 hree o'clock 12. M.

ag-Through Bills of Lading given to Boston and
Providence, R. I.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin accommodations, apply to JAMES ADGRY & Co...

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).

The steamer JAMES ADGER will follow on Tuesday, the 15th December, at — o'clock.

December 9

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

December 7 RAVENEL & CO., agents. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RS

DUCED RATES!

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOYE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street. New York, a 12 o'clo-k moon, of the lat. 9th, 16th and 24th of every month except when these dates fall en Sunday, then the saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for south Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

New Zealand.
Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco i r China and Japan January 4, 1869.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall. lirect from New York to Aspinwan.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult,
iledicine and attendance free.
For Passage thetes or further information apply
t the COMPANY'S TORKET OFFICE, on the wharf,

And other places, should not far to my in their supplies of PBOVIS 10NN, CL. REIN, CHAMPAGNES CORDIALS REANOUS WORK

RIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Hum for Sandwiches and Luncheous. MML 5. CORWIN & CO.

THE STEAMER "DIOTATOR,"
Captain CHARLES WILLEY, will touch
at this point over Welnesday, leaving savannah at
Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there
on Saturday Afterneen, arriving back at Savannah
on Sanday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER
THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER
THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER
Will sail from Charleston every Tuentay Evening, at Eight o'cn'ch, to' the above points.
The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain WM.
T MONELTY, will sail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Eight o'cnock, for above points.

connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and Ne Orleans, and with the Worlda Railroad at Fernandin for Codar Keys at which point steamers connect with New Orleans. Mobile, Penacona and New Orleans.

Through Bill Stading given for Freight to Mobile, Penacona and New Orleans.

Both steamers will connect with the "Oclawata" steamers at Palatka.

All Irrigit o yaule on the wharf Goods not removed at success will be grored at risk and expense of owers.

For Freight or Passage suggement, apply to

J. D. AIKEN & Cu., agents, onth attaunce wharf.

N. E.—No extra charge for Meals and Staterooms.

ONE TRIP A WEEK.

STEAMER PILOT BOY. Cap. W. A. VADEN SIEAMER FANCIE. Cap. FENN PROE ONE OF THE ABOVE STRAMERS will leave threston every Twesday Morning, at 7 o'clock, and savannah ever fluoreday Morning, at 7 o'clock

Hormon, at 7 o'clock Hormon, at 7 o'clock For Freight or passage, apply to J. HN PERGUSON, TOWAGE SERVICE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1868.

The Daily News-The Cash System.

When the price of THE DAILY NEWS was reduced to six dollars a year, we resolved to insist upon the payment of subscriptions in advance. This rule was immediately applied to our mail subscribers, and at this time we have not a subscriber, outside of Charleston, who has not paid in advance the price of his subscription. We gave no credit, and the paper was invariably stopped when the term tor which payment had been made expired. The experience of the past year has confirmed our belief that the cash system is the only plan upon which a paper can be conducted with P. Villiers; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl safety and success, and we have therefore determined to apply that system uniformly to our

subscribers in Charleston. On the 15th instant, all papers for which the subscription price has not been paid will be stopped without further notice, and from that | killing of Napoleon, were received here to-day. date no paper will be delivered after the expiration of the time for which payment has been

In order to accommodate persons who may be unprepared to pay the subscription in advance, we have made arrangements to deliver THE NEWS within the city limits at fifteen cents a week, instead of eighteen cents as heretofore, payment to be made weekly. This reduction of the weekly rates will go into effect on the 15th inst. Orders from weekly subscribers will be received at this office, or at the bookstore of Mr. C. C. Righter, No. 161 King-street.

. THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY-REPUDIATION OF CLAIMS ORIGINATING DURING THE WAR-THE JUDGESHIP, &C.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, December 8 .- IN THE SENATE, today, Wright's resolution relative to removing disabilities from all citizens disfranchised by the Fourteenth amendment was referred to the Committee on Political Disibilities.

A message was received from the Governor enclosing the report of the Bank of the State to October 31, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senste refused, by a decided vote, to entertain claims against the State originating during the war.

In the House, the proceedings were of little interest. The resolution to take a recess from the 22d of December to the 4th of January was laid upon the table.

Bills were presented, and sent to the Senate, accepting the donation of lands from Congress and regulating the distillation of liquors.

A caucus of members of the Legislature was addressed this evening by Governor Scott, and Mesars. Whaley and Carpenter. There was no nomination, however, of a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, and the probabilities seem to be against any election for that office taking place to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION-ALITY OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT-A HOWL FROM GEORGIA-OREGON SNURBED-THE FE-NIANS-ASSISTANTS FOR THE ATTORNEY-GENE-

BAL. WASMINGTON, December 8.—The Supreme Court was occupied in hearing argument in a number of cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, and its application to

A memorial will be presented to Congress from memb rs of the Georgia Legislature, protesting against the manner of organizing the provisional government of Georgia, and the subsequent action of the Legislature wherein the following occurs: "Your memorialists also respectfully submit to the decision of Congress, whether the constitutional amendment has been adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, and whother further legislation is not necessary before the State can legally resume her status as a State, in the Union, entitled to all the privileges of a loyal State. Your memorialists present these facts in behalf of themselves, and over six hundred and fifty thousand loyal citizens of Georgia, and trust their appeal will o not be in vain." The memorial is signed by Benjamin Conley, President of the Senate, and fifteen other senators, and J. E. Bryant, J. H. Caldwell and forty-four members of the House, including the expelled members.

IN THE SENATE, bills were introduced for electing the President and Vice-President directly by the people; removing political disabilities; abolishing the franking privilege, and to continue the Freedmen's Bureau in certain

IN THE HOUSE, the Oregon Legislature resolutions, declaring that Williams and Corbett have betrayed and misrepresented the people of that State, were presented. Among the acts specified was voting for the Impeachment and Reconstruction acts.

The House passed the following resolution by a vote of 120 to 35: That the paper be returned to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Oregon Legislature, the same being

scandalous, impotent and indecorous. Butler introduced a bill restoring Indian Affairs to the War Department, which was passed by a vote of 116 to 34.

Robinson spoke in favor of active measures for the relief of the Fenians imprisoned in Great Britain for words spoken and deeds dons in America. Adjourned. Evarts' assistants have been assigned, and

are as follows: J. Hubleys Ashton to the Supreme Court, and S. L. Dickey to the Court of

The President's message will be read at noon to-morrow.

EUROPE.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET. LONDON, December 5.-The Times this morning says the new Ministry will be complete this afternoon, and believes the following have already been settled upon:

Earl Russell to have a seat without a portfolio; the Earl of Clarendon to be appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Right Hon., Robert Lowe, late member of Parliament for Caine, to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; Right Hon, Edward Caldwell, member of Parliament from Oxford City, to be So cretary of State for War; John Bright, member of Parliament for Birmingham, to be Secretary of State for India and President of the Council of India; Henry Woods to be Lord High Chancellor; John Duke Coleridge, member of Parliament for Exeter, to be Solicitor-General; Fortescue to be Chief Secretary for Ireland; Hugh Calling Eardley Childers, member of Parliament for Pontefract, to be First Lord of ANOTHER LIST OF THE MEN _RS OF GLADSTONE'S

CABINET. LONDON, December 6.—The Observer gives

the following list of members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet: Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood; President Privy Council, Lord Kimberly; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russell; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe; First Lord of the Admiralty, Childers; Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; Home Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Cardwell; Secretary for India, the Duke of Argyle; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue; President of the Poor Law Board, Goschen; President of the Board of Trade, Bright; Postmaster-General, DeGrey Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Charles Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O'Hagan.

THE REPORTED KILLING OF LOUIS NAPOLEON. LONDON, December 5-Midnight .- Telegrams from the New York Associated Press, annoueing uneasiness in America on the reported The rumors are entirely without foundation. The Emperor is not dead, nor has he been ill.

HEAVY GALE AND ITS BESULTS. London, December 6 .- A heavy gale pro vailed throughout England on Sunday and Monday. There were many marine disasters telegraphed, and the shipping in the harbors suffered. Many houses were prostrated.

COMMERCIAL PANIC IN PARIS. Paris. December 5.—The panic in commer mercial circles here to-day was occasioned by rumors of the Sublime Porte having sent an

Madrid, December 8.—The Republican barricades thrown up at Santa Maria, near Cadiz, were carried by the marines. The authorities here regard the demonstration as merely a local affair. Similar movements are reported at other points. The provisional government

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA. LIVERPOOL, December 8.—The steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow for New York, has foundered on the Irish coast. A boat containing thirty-three persons was lost. The others

CINCINNATI, December 5 .- In the Nationa Board of Trade to-day, Mr. Fraley, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that the committee recommended Richmond as the place for holding the next Convention. The report was adopted.

The discussion of the resumption of specie payment was then resumed, and Messrs. Fraley, Raum, Brown and Manson expressed their

views at length. Mr. Branch, of Richmond, said the substautial people of the South were all interested in the early resumption of specie payments. We think we know more about a depreciated currency than you do. One of the worst effects of rency than you do. One of the worst enects of a depreciated paper currency is the amount of labor taken from the productive power of the country. The gold brokers of New York disorder the whole affairs of the country. We of the South have not half the amount of banking capital we had before the war. He presented a proposition for relief in this respect to the effect that \$100,000,000 was needed, and that the production of the state of that the country of the production of the state of that Congress should authorize the issue of that amount of bank paper in return for a similar amount of legal tenders, secured by five-twenty

General Stannard, of St. Louis, did not be-lieve the time had come for fixing any day on which to resume specie resumes the company of the c which to resume specie payments. A nation that, under the troubles of the last seven

trusts and contracts made before its passage.

a time when the South took no interest in the strusts and contracts made before its passage.

a time when the South took no interest in the payment of the public debt, but now she bad accepted the situation, and New Orleans, as the second exporting city of the United S atos. is anxious for a resumption of specie payments

was unanimously carried.

Mr. Shanahan then offered a resolution asking Congress to fix the time for a resumption of specie payments. Referred. Convention then adjourned until Monday.

Reconstruction in Georgia.

that Governor Brown, Senator Hill, Colonel J. E. Bryant and other prominent Republicans are opposed to any further Congressional in terference in the affairs of Georgia, disagreeing with and opposing the policy advocated by Governor Bullock. They are not willing to admit that the reconstruction of Georgia is a

A Spicy Debate.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., December 7 .- IN THE SENars, this morning, Mr. Hayes presented the litical disabilities. Referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

Political Disabilities, reported in favor of the petition of S. T. Atkinson, of Georgetown, and a concurrent resolution was passed by the Senate asking Congress for his relief.

Rainey, from the Joint Committee appointed during the special session of the General Assembly, to examine the accounts, vouchers, &c., of S. L. Leaphart, ex-Comptroller General, reported that they had carefully examined the same and found them strictly correct. The committee take pleasure in adding tha the efficiency displayed in the faithful discharge of the arduous duties of that department of Slate reflects the highest credit on the ability and capacity of the retiring officer.

Swails, from the Committee on the Military, reported back the bill to amend "An act to establish a State Polico," with a recommendasideration to-morrow.

mitted favorable reports on the accounts of Dr. W. W. Kennedy and B. H. Knight, of Columbia, and Dr. H. F. Heriot, of Georgetown. Greene, from the Committee on Enrolled

Biles, reported as ready for ratification the fol-Buls, reported as ready for ratification the fol-lowing: A joint resolution resolution for the relicit of Mrs. Mary A. C. Hobbs; an act to pro-vide assistance for the transient poor in the various cities and towns in this State.

Mr. Corbin introduced the following, which was considered immediately and agreed to:

Resolved. That his Excellency the Governor be requested to inform the Senate whether the

be requested to intorm the Senate whether the Circuit Judges elect of the several circuits have duly qual-fied; if so, when; and whether they, or any of them have failed, and if so, way, to enter upon the discharge of their duries, as required by section fitteen of an actential d'An act to organize the Circuit Courts," ticled "An act to organize the Circuit Courts," passed the twentieth day of Angust, A. D.

Wright introduced the following resolution:

States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and which amendment dis-franchises the following classes of persons, to wit: "All who having previously taken an early wit: "All who having previously taken an oath
as a member of Congress, or as a member of
any State Legislature, or as an executive or
judiciary officer of any State to support the
Constitution of the United States, then having
engaged in insurrection or rebellion against
the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof;" therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that we do hereby request the honorable the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Ameri-

Representatives of the United States of America to remove the political disabilities of that class of persons in the State of South Carolina who are disfranchised by reason of the above mentioned amendment to the Constitution of

the United States of America.

Wright moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution considered immediately.

Objection being made, the resolution was or-

Objection being made, the resolution was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Arnim gave notice of a bill to amend an act entitted "An act to fix the salary and regulate the pay of certain officers."

Wright gave "stice of a bill to repeal the charter of the Town of Beaufort, S. C.

Mr. Corbin introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to a mend the law in relation."

Whinger said all the exemptions agreeter amount of protection than persons engaged in a more laudable enterprise.

I vote no, because I think it an injustice to tax one portion of the citizens of the State and exempt citizens in another portion for a similar occupation, differing in nowise, legally, in my opinion.

Whinger said all the exemptions are all all the exemptions are all all the exemptions are all all the exemptions.

entitled "An act to amend the law in relation to recording mortgages, and to regulate the The bill received its first reading, was or-

rate the Ashley Bridge Company.

The bill received its first reading, was ordered for consideration to-morrow, and to be The bill to facilitate the drawing of jurors

Mr. Corbin also introduced a bill to incorpe-

in this State, came up for a second reading and caused a lengthy debate. and caused a lengthy debate.

Mr. Corbin objected to any more legislation in reference to this subject, as the General Assembly, at the special session, had alread passed a general act to regulate the manner of crawing juries, the carrying out of which depended upon the organization of townships. If the townships had not been organized as directed, the old law for drawing juries was still in force, and juries could be drawn under it until the new law went into effect. The speaker seemed to intimate that all the circuit judges had not put themselves in motion as speedly as they might or should have done. judges had not put themselves in motion as speedily as they might or should have done. He haid that the july who served at the last term could be made to serve again. The judges elected are supposed to know the law, although the supposition might be contrary to the fact. If it was necessary to have a jury, it was to be presumed they would take the necessary to the fact. There was no doubt. sary steps to get a jury. There was no doubt in the world but what all the circuit judges could hold special sessions, and order all the

could hold special sessions, and order all the jurors they wanted.

Swails said in Williamsbur; County they labored under the difficulty that the jury drawn for the last term of the court had been discharged. He had the bill to provide for the drawing of juries in Williamsburg County, drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of the judge of his circuit. The bill to facilitate the drawing of juriors in this State was introduced at the suggestion of circuit judges, among whom was ex-Governor Orr. He did not know whether it was necessary to pass the bill, but he did know that a special session would have to be held to draw juries, otherwise the court, in February, would be without the court, in February, would be without

Rainey said, in Georgetown circuit a jury was drawn under the old law, for the November term. The judge considered he had no right to take that jury, and did not attend. They were therefore discharged by the clerk, and they were now without a jury. He thought that something definite should be done, as it was utterly impracticable to carry out, in his sparsely settled section, the law to organizateweships, upon which rested the new law townships, upon which rested the new law regulating the manner of drawing juries. That law to organize townships might do very well for a thickly settled State, where it was easy to have selectmen, but not in South Carolina, where the population is so widely scattered. The bill was finally amended in some un portant particulars, passed, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The last sec-tion reads: This act shall continue in force only until the act entitled "An act to regulate

nanner of drawing juries," passed Septem-A resolution to print two hundred copies of the report of the Regents of the Lucatic Asyed to and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.
A bill to authorize the consolidation of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad

Company, and to amend the charter of the same, received its second reading, and was re-ferred to the Committee on Railroads. IN THE House, Tomlinson, from the Com mittee on Removal of Political Disabilities, reported favorably on the petition of Edward Livingston, School Commissioner elect in Chester County, and recommended that the House concur in the Sanate resolution.

On motion of G. Lee, the report was laid on the table to take up the resolution. The resolution was concurred in and ordered to be returned to the Scuate.

Also, favorably on the petition of Robert

Black, Colleton County; Wm. H. Anderson, of Chester; Samuel Hale, of Marion, and Joel Farmer, of Greenville County, and recommended the adoption of the following concurrent Resolved, by the House of Representatives

the Senate concurring. That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby requested to remove the political disabilities of Robert Black, of Colleton County, Wm. H. Anderson, of Chester, Samuel Hale, of Marion, and Joel Farmer, of Greenville County.

Stoeber moved to strike out the name of Samuel Hale, as the party is now deceased,

which was agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Crews introduced the following preamble and resolution:
Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act providing for the next general our manufacturing election, and the manner of conducting the they are situated. same," approved the 26th of September, 1868, it is provided, that if any company or corporation who have obtained, or may hereafter ob-tain, a charter from the Legislature of this State for the benefit of such company or cor-portion, shall dis harge or threaten to discharge from employment in such business, any operative or employee, before or after any election, for or on account of his political opinion, or for voting or attempting to vote as he o they may desire, said charter shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited, and shall have no legal force or binding force at any time there-after, but shall be utterly null and void, and the person discharged may have an ac-tion of trespass to recover damages for his losses therein sustained, against said company or corporation; and should any agent or clerk in the employment of such com-pany or corporation discharge or threaten to discharge any employee on account of his political opinion, or for voting or attempting to vote as he or they may desire, if said agent or clerk is not immediately dismissed when said company or corporation becomes possessed of such information, said company or corporation shall be held reconsible for the same, and be liable to the penaities hereinbefore prescrib d; and whereas there is reas n to believe that

law; be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judciary be directed to inquire into the alleged violations of the law, and for this purpose they are authorized to send for persons and DeLarge, Whipper and W. J. McKinlay

strongly opposed the preamble and resolution.

Mill, at Batesville, Greenv.

contending that it was a matter with which the Legislature had nothing to do. The r so
The Bivingsville Factory, S. lution was finally referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill to incorporate the Home In surance

debate on a bill to regulate the distillation of spirituous liquors, which came up for a second reading. DeLarge strongously opposed the bill and resorted to considerable filibastering

Whereas, By an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses having concurred in an article to be proposed to the Legislatures of the several but not those who distill liquor. The bill ke be proposed to the Legislatures of the several but not those who distill liquor. The bill ke constitution of contended was imperfect and would not made. business of the distillation of whiskey. He desired to exempt only those who ferment, but not those who distill liquor. The bill he contended was imperfect and would not meet the ends intended.

Neagle opposed the motion to strike out the enacting clause, and the motion was afterwards withdrawn by DeLarge.

Jones, of Georgetown, moved the following amendment:

amendment:
Section 4. That any person or persons who shall be found dustilling fruits, for the purpose of selling the same without license, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Section 3 of this bill.

The amendment was indefinitely postponed, by a role of Aves 51, pays 4. by a vote of: Ayes 51, nays 4. The following papers were

The following papers were presented to be entered on the journal:

I vote nay, because I believe that parties distilling liquor for profit or gain should pay a li-cense therefor, as all parties engaged in every other business are required to do; and I do not beneve that the distillation of any kind of liquors is a business that should be fostered by the State, or receive therefrom a greater amount of

in my opinion. W. H. JONES, Jr. Whipper said all the exemptions made by the bill were made by the internal revenue Mr. Tomlinson said: There is a great quan-

laws.

Mr. Tomlinson said: There is a great quantity of peach brandy distilled in the upper counties of the State. I know it. I have smelled and tasted it. It is made to sell, if this bill don't prevent it. If no tax is put on it, men will quit distilling whiskey and go to making peach brandy. It will pay them to do so. Some distinction should be made, and I shall vote against the bill.

Delargo moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to January, 1869, and made another appeal, calling attention to the impartiality of the bill in giving rights to the rich which it denied to the poor. It would open, he said, a large field for speculation, and small farmers would find it better to distill the whiskey than to raise corn and potatoes. The bill was also sectional and opposed to the interests of his constituents. dered for consideration to-morrow, and to be

favored the bill, saying that it only

provides for a special tax.

Whipper attacked DeLarge, charging him with talking for the purpose of hearing himself talk, and said that his opposition to the bill arose from his not knowing the difference between fermentation and distillation.
Elliott invited DeLarge to visit Barnwell, when he could be shown where, when and how fruit grows and how they make blackberry

wine.

The bill was finally passed to a third reading by a vote of ayes 53, nays 14.

Messrs, Jenks and DeLurge desired to be recorded on the journal as voiing "no."

A bill accepting the donation of lands to the State of South Carolina for the endowment of accepting logical was taken up. agricultural colleges was taken up.
On motion of W. H. Jones, the bill On motion of W. H. Jones, the bill was made the special order to-morrow at 1.30 P. M.

OUR MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Our Mills, Spindles and Looms_Paper and other Manufactories-The New Order of Things-Natural Advantages of the South-South Carolina to Compete with England for the India Trade

MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

-Jur Future. Now that the elections are over, and the grave questions which agitated the people of this country, as they have seldom been agitated before, have been "settled by the voice of the nation," we may reasonably hope that the people of the South will direct their entire attention and energies to the development of our material prosperity. And if they will do so, it will not be many years before the world will acknowledge us to be as great in peace as we have proved ourselves to be in war.

Believing, as we do, that South Carolina has produce results which will confound those who croak, as well as those who scoff at her, we propose to publish from time to time, as we may be able to procure the information, a series of articles relating to what is being done, and what can be done, to restore prosperity to our impoverished land. We trust that our readers will study with care these articles, and if we are wrong correct us; and if we are right try and follow our advice. We invite a full and free discussion, through the columns of THE NEWS, of the entire subject embraced in the heading of this article, and sincerely hope that good will be produced by its agitation. We know that agriculture is the leading interest of the Slate, as well as that it is the noblest pursuit of man, and though we do not commence this series of articles by writing on

agriculture, we will before we close them give it all the attention it needs at our hands. We believe that diversity of industry is essential to the prosperity of any people, and therefore we propose to commence with what

we have loast of-MANUFACTORIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA. It is surprising to one at all acquainted with this subject to know how ignorant even our own people are as to the extent and value of the manufactured goods produced in this State, and perhaps the best way of correcting the error is to publish the names of a few of our manufacturing establishments and where

COTTON MILLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Graniteville Factory, located at Graniteville, on Big Horse Creek, one mile from the South Carolina Railroad, and immediately on the Augusta and Columbia Railread, runs 21 000 spindles and 587 looms, and produces 180,000 yards per week. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$720,000, and owns lands, water-power, mills, and a village which is most beautifully situated and built, and contains a population of over 1700, nearly all of whom get their living from the

factory. The Kalmia Mills, which are the next largest in the State, are finely located and built. They are on the same stream as the Graniteville mills, and are built to run 14,000 spindles and 400 looms, but have not yet been finished. We hope soon to be able to announce the fact that they have been put into full operation.

The Vaucluse Factory, located above Granite-

ville, on the same stream, was destroyed by

fire two years ago, and has not been rebuilt. The Saluda Factory, located four miles from Columbia, runs 4500 spindles, entirely on yarns, which are mostly sold in Palladelphia, and are highly spokes of in that market. The Batesville Manufacturing Company's Mill, at Batesville, Greenville County, runs

The Bivingsville Factory, Spartanburg Couny, runs 1600 spindles. The Barksdale Factory, on Encree River,

spindles The C.dar Falls Factory, on Tyger River. eighteen miles from Spactanbarg, runs 1000

Hill's Factory, on Tyger River, eighteen miles from Spartanburg, runs 500 spindles. Lawson's Fork Factory, five miles east of Spartanburg, runs 1600 spindles and 25 looms. Reedy River Factory, on Reedy River, seven miles from Greenville, runs 1250 spindles and 22 looms, on both cotton and woollen goods, a large portion of which are sold in New York. Vailey Falls Factory, on Lawson's Fork, five miles north of Spartanburg, runs 500 spindles.

Weaver's Factory, Greenville County, runs 1200 spindles. Sloan's Factory, near Pendleton, runs 1800

PAPER MILLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Buena Vista Paper Mill, Buena Vista, Greenville County; capacity 500 pounds of paper per day.

spindles and 44 looms.

Greenville Paper Mill: capacity 830 pounds of paper per day. Bath Paper Mill, located just below the Kal

mia Mills, on Big Horse Creek; capacity 3000 pounds paper per day. We could thus go on and fill columns of our paper with the names of the iron works and gold mines of the upper counties, the machine shops and other manufactories of Charleston, the rice mills of the coast, &c.; but our object is only to do enough of this to show that already South Carolina has manufacturing interests which are only to be measured by millions, and to state our convictions that the time is near when they will be greatly increased and enlarged. No State in the Union has advantages over South Carolina as a point at which to manufacture the textile fabrics, and this fachas been fully admitted by some of the largest and best informed manufacturers of New England who have visited our State during the past six months, and whose only wonder was was that, with such great natural advantages SON, late of Unionville, South Carolina, are required and such an abundance of cheap labor, we have

not done more than we have. With the revolution occasioned by the results of the late war, a new order of things is required to supersede the old, and necessity will inevitably force our own people into new channels of employment. In other words, the mechanical and other arts, including manufac. tures, must blend with agriculture in the restoration of our prosperity, and we believe they will yet carry us immeasurably beyond any former prosperity known in South Carolina.

That we should have so long contented ourselves with the inferior employment of preducing the raw material only (for though we are proud of the manufactories named above, they are as nothing to what we ought to have had in the midst of us) without resort to those superior arts which, while fitting it for the use of man, more than quadruple it in value, is a reproach to us as a people, a reproach which we should wipe out as soon as means and time will allow us to do so. We once had the monopoly of the greatest of all the great staples of the earth, and we very much doubt if it would be to our truest interests to regain it, even if we could do so.

In all history we know of ne people who ever became truly great and wealthy who limited their industry to any one interest. That the South ought to engage largely in manufactures particularly in spinning her own cotton, is the natural conclusion, and the only one which can be drawn from a knowledge of all the facts of the case. There is no reason why we should not, and there are many reasons why we STOMACH BITTERS, if you would restore quiet, should, spin at least one-half of our cotton regularity and harmony to the action of these in crop. Why should a bale of cotton grown in | tant orgins. A large proportion of the complaints to South Carolina be transported from it to which the human family are subject originate in inhave only to direct their energy properly to Charleston, thence to New York, thence to Liverpool, thence to Manchester, losing in weight and increasing in cost at every point, and then be spun into yarn for the great India market? Why not spin it in South Carolina, where the that they first obtained prestige twenty years ago, it labor is just as good and just as cheap, and where everything is in our favor, and send it from Charleston direct to India, to be used take a far wider range. In nervous complaints, with their short staple Surat filling in the man- spaemodic affections, fever and ague, and every vari-

ufacture of cloth at Bombay and elsewhere? But we do not wish, in our enthusiasm on this subject, to tire our readers with it. The fortunes of the South, spite of all present embarrassments, are within our own control. We do not believe that there is another region on earth so well calculated, by climate and natural resources, to develope greatness as the Southern States of America. We have shown capacity of the highest order in the terrible struggle of the war, and in the production of our great staple, which so long held the monopoly of the world. Let us be true to our race and our duty by using properly the great advantages which a merciful God has vouchsufed to us, and the day is not distant when a new order of things will be seen in South Carolina.

OPENING OF STEWART'S New Grore.—The new addition to A. T. Stewart's dry goods store in Broadway, corner of Tenta-stroet was thrown open to the public yesterday morning. Nowhere on the globe can there be found another such establishment. The builling is about two hundred by three hundred feet, and eight stories high, including the lowest floor. In the basement is the oilcloth department. The first floor proper is devoted to general dry In the basement is the officient department. The first floor proper is devoted to general dry goods, embracing the following departments: Furs, flannels, blankets, lineus, white and dress goods, domestics and sheetings, ribbons, linings, calicoes, silks, gloves, velvets, empoderies. Yankee notious, laces, woollens, linings, calicoes, silks, gloves, velvets, embroideries, Yankee notions, laces, woollens,
gentlemen's furnishing goods and hosiery.
From the centre of this floor, extending upward to the top of the building, is a large rotunda, 'surmounted by 4 glass dome. The
scene from the galleries of this rotunda is
magnificent. On every side one sees six
floors, supported by miety-six massive pillars, each tearing the monogram of Stewart
wreathed with beautiful designs in from and
plaster. There are about sixty finely-wrought
chandeliers on each of the lower flors. The
gas-burners throughout the entire establishment are lighted by electricity. The second
floor is devoted to ladies' suits, cloaks, chilfloor is devoted to ladies' suits, cloaks, chil underclothing, boys' suits, uphoistery dren's underciotning, boys' suits, uphostery, and skirts of all descriptions. The millinery department on this floor is very execusive, one would judge, from the large number of young ladies engaged with their custo ners. On this third floor one may find all kinds of carpets known, from the cheapest to the most costly. The fourth floor is to be occupied for manufacturing purposes. Every variety of goods will be made up here, employing more than one thousand working girls. Each floor is supplied with two dressing rooms, and four if glus of stairs run from the ground to the roof. At an early hour yesterday morning visitors and customers began to flock in by the different entrances, and throughout the day thousands of peeple promenaded up and down the floors and stairways of this mercantile palace. A view of the rotunda is worth going miles to see, and the thoughts that arise in out's mind, on seeing The fourth floor is to be occupied for manu thoughts that arise in one's mind, on seeing such an endless display of riches, call up more than one dream of oriental splendor.

[New York Tribune, December 1.

-A very excitable gentlem in sat mear a very

phleg matic one at one of the concerts of the famous Clara Schumann, in Lorpsic. Exc. tafamous Clara Schumann, in Loppic. Exe latable gentleman almost beside minison in his rapture, and is "tidgetten" to the extremity of endurance by the ph egmatic individual, who hears piece after piece cold as an icicle. Excitable Good, (who after a splendid performance of a piece by Chopin, called unit in no longer;—"I say, er, do you not like her naving?"

Special Motices. ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH .- THE VES-TRY will proceed to elect an ORGANIST for this Church on the first Monday in Jenuary next. Appli-

will also furnish all necessary information

N. R. MIDDLETON, Chairman Committee on Music.

cations will be received by the undersigned, who

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER NORTH German Bark "GAUSS." from Bremen, are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Day Act, and will discharge Cargo at Atlantic wharf All goods not permitted at the expiration of that

time will be sent to public stores.

November 14

GEORGE A. HOPLEY & CO. BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffe streets, and get a better article for the same money than at any ether establishment in the city.

FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS.

JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to

their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of

East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to fur nish their customers with Grains at the lowest market rates. September 24 UNION DISTRICT .- IN EQUITY .-HENRIETTA KAISER, et al. vs. JULIUS KAISER et al .- BILL FOR PARTITION .- Pursuant to a De-

cretal Order of his Honor Chancellor JOHNSON, in

the above stated case, the creditors of CH. KAI.

SER, deceased, and of the firm of OH. KAISER &

to present and establish their demands before me,

on or before the first day of January next. WM. MUNBO, C. E. U. D. Commissioner's Office, Unionville, South Carolina, September 26, 1868.

September 30 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Satchelor's Wig Factory, No lond-street, New York. 1yr

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS ARE ow ready at No. 70 HASEL-STREET, at the office of Dr. HERVEY M. CLECKLEY, for the cure of all inveterate chronic affections, which have resisted the treatment of all medication. Gentlemen will be accommodated during offic hours, from 7 to 10 A. M., from 2 to 4, and 7 to 10 P.

M. Ladies at any other hour, when they will find

an experienced Lady to attend them.

Dr. CLECKLEY will be glad to see any of his pro essional brethren (who are favorable to medical progression), and will take pleasure in exhibiting the operation of the baths. Certificates of remarkable cures could be furnished, but it is not requisite.

REVOLT IN THE INTERIOR .- WHEN the stomach is rebellious, the liver contumaceous the bowels disordered, the brain confused, and the nerves in a tumult, call in the aid of HOSTETTER'S be a universal and untailing remady. But although it was as a remedy to: dyspepsia and biliousnes is now well understood, both by the public and the medical profession, that their curative properties ety of general and local debility, their effect is mos salutary; and as a means of preparing the system to resist damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or the air, privation, exposure, &c., no medicinal agent at present known can be justly compared with this powerful yet harmless tonic. The teeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the Bitters exectly the article they need to fortify and sustain them.

City Advertisements.

TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—
NOTICE.—CLYTREAGHY. D comber 8, 1883.
Executions on all u iprid 'tax heterns for Beal Estate will be sent to the Sheriff on the 20th, as required by 'Tdinauca, (mult then their payman will be received at this office) v z: 8th Section—"And it shall be the duty of our city 'reas here to forthwith issue executions against the goods, chattels and other property of said persons r corporations, and lodge the said executions will the City she iff, who shall immediately proceed to the olection of the same it the manner p ovided by Ordinances for the enforcement of executions."

S. THOMA's,
December 9 11 City Treasurer.

MAIN GUARDHOUSE, CHARLESTON, MAIN GUAR DHOUSE,

S. C., D. CEMB. R. 7. 18 8.—1.0 'ged at this

Post, a DONK-Y, which the owner can get by paying expenses.

December 8 5 Captain of Police. NOTICE.-MAIN GUARDHOUSE A list of miscellandus ARTICLES recovered by the Detective force and not claimed, are in possession of

Detective for De ect we Said articles will be sold a public auctio on WEDNESDAY next. 9th instant, not claimed by that time.

December 3 6 Captain of Police. CITY TAXES-MONTHLY RETURNS. OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR. COTT HALL, December 1 1868.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the monthly Returns for the muth of November rast, in compliance with the frav Ordinanc, ratified on the 28th of January, 1868, and amended on the 29th of September, 1868, must be made on or before the 1.5th instant.

TAXES ON THE FOLLOWING ARE PAYABLE MONTHLY.
On all cales of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, including Rice, Lumber, Hay, Grain and Naval Stores.
On all sales of Cotton.
On all creight and Passenver Lists of all steamers and saling vessels pad or payable in this city.
On all sales by Basers, Butcher's and flucristers.
On all gross receipts of all Street stailroads.
On al gross receipts of all Express Companies.
On all sales at Audion.

On all sa es at Auction.
On all Carriages and Buggies.
On all income derived from the pursuit of any On all factories derived the free many accuracy proves to , occupari a or employment.

On the gross receipts of all Commercial Agencies
On all commissions received by factors, Commissions werehands, as fers, Brosers, and others.
On all press ums received for or by any Insurance

On all gross receipts of all Gas Compan On all gross receipts of all Gas Companies.
On every Horse and blulo used or kept within the
one very index of the series of mules used in any public
hoensed carria o, car, dray, or other webite
On all Ross in all ardices whatsoever.
On all Barber who s.
On all gross receipts of Hotels and Public Eating
and Boarding Houses.

On all receipts of Lavers with Rospers.
On the gross receipts of thing Presses.
On the gross receipts of thing Presses.
On the gross receipts of all Printing Offices, Newspapers and Puri hing Monard.
On all Goods and in the city of persons not resident, by an preor chierwise.
On all rates of Horses and Mules brought to the city.

On the gross receipts of all Tavora Kor; ers and Liquo Beders, all detautors will be deal; with as the ordinance direct. W. N. H. GHE., named direct. December 1 15 City A. Secsor.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE A1 AMERICAN BARK FUBERIA, H. A. STARRETT Master, being of small capacity, will have immediate dispatch.

Decimber 9

FOR LIVERPOOL-FIRST VESSEL.

THE SHIP N. MOSHER WANTS THE above quantity of Cotton, and will sail in a few days.

For Freight engagements, apply to December 8 STREET BROTHERS & CO.

THE NEW AND STRICTLY AT AMERICAN Clipper Bark LIZZIE H., H. H. M. SPRING Commander, will be dispatched for the above port. This vessel insures

For freight engagements, apply to
STREET BROTHERS & C.).,
December 8

No. 74 East Bay.

FOR LIVERPOUL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

or small capacity with meet with quick dispatch.

For Freight engagements, apply to ROBERT MURE & CO.

The CAMILLA will be followed by the COBDEN, BOXANA and MARMORA.

December 8.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY FIFTH DAY, TO AND FROM BALTIMOBE, PHILA-DELPHIA, WASLINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINGINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO., AND OTHER NORTHWESIERN CITIES.

FOR NEW YORK.

Insurance can be obtained on these steamers at

MERCHANTS' LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 STEAMSHIP KEY
WEST, RUDOLF Commander, having a large pat to fiber cargo engaged and going on board, will sail for
the above named port with dispates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. A. ENSLOW & CO.,
December 9

Ke. 141 East Bay.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain Chowell will leave Vander-

oot of Canal-street, North River. New York. March 14 lyr F. R. PARY, Agent. TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIREN

wal. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King-vicet,
Between Wentworth and Beaufain,
Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,
New York. FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Stateroon CHARLESTON AND SAVANDAM STEAM
PAREL LING,
VIA BEAUFORF, HILTON HEAD AND SEJEFTON

TOWAGE SERVING.

THE FIRST-CLASS FOWEOUT SAMSON, Capt Thes Parks, is now in complet pressed from to 10 W Vorsells of any tomage out drom that eston far.

The proveller it, Little Capt, J. J Flyrsh, in complete order, will take flowage engagenests within the Halber, or o pages on asher and cooper Rivers, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FERGUSON,

October 7 tufimo Accommedation Wharf,

"ultimatum" to Greece. SPAIN. BY TELEGRAPH.

is preparing the new tariff.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

that, under the troubles of the last seven years, can maintain its currency within thirty-three per cent. of gold, need never fear as to its future credit. He believed that a declaration of a resumption of specie payments at any given time would cripple all the great enterprises of the country. He would be slow in disturbing the currency.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, said there was a time when the South took no interest in the

at an early day.

Mr. Hoiston, of Milwaukee, moved to have
the whole subject, with all propositions, referred to a committee of seven to consider
them and report for final vote. The motion

AUGUSTA, December 8 .- It is well understood

AFFAIRS IN COLUMBIA. Political Disabilities-The Drawing of Juries-Railroad (onsolidation - The Discharge of Employees for Political Opinion-Ihe Distillation of Liquors-

petition of the Hon. John C. Hope, of Lexington County, praying the General Assembly to recommend to Congress the removal of his po-

Mr. Montgomery presented a similar petition from Joseph B. Hellar, of Newberry County, which was also referred. Mr. Jillson, from the Special Committee o

tion that the bill do pass. Ordered for con-Hayes, from the Committee on Claims, sub-

there have been several infringements of the

Company of Charleston came up as the special order of the day for one P. M. After the cal order of the day for one P. M. After the passage of elevan sections to a third reading. DeLarge moved to reconsider the vote whereby the first eleven sections had passed to a third reading, which was agreed to and the bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Incorporations. on Incorporations.

The rest of the day was taken up with soicy

soundles and 20 looms. Craw. willo Factory on Tyger River, eight

twenty miles south of Spartanburg, runs 1000 The Buena Vista Factory, situated on Encree River, twelve miles from Greenville, runs 1416

p.aying?' Pulegmatic Gent—! Why, yes, I like it very

bill and resorted to considerable filibastering to deteat it. He moved to strike out the enacting clause. He made a strong appeal saying that the bill favored the rich at the expense of the poor. It taxed the old mauma who made a small mill, which has lately been greatly entered to considerable filibastering miles west of Spartanburg, runs 1000 spindles Excitable Gent—"Why the deuse, then, sir, don't you applaud?"

Excitable Gent—"Why the deuse, then, sir, don't you applaud?"

Farr & Co.'s Factory, on George's Creek, was Phiegmatic Gent—"I—? App and? Oh, I as a mail mill, which has lately been greatly entered for the constitution of the c

On sal 3 of Stocks, Blonds, and other eccusities On the gross section of Marine is Telegraph Com